THE Bombay Guzette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,420, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 5

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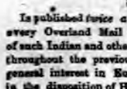
To sail in January.



THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, (1855—13 years), F. ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 1st November 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 1*st January* 1863, *calling at Cannanore if sufficientinducements offer.*

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, PRYCE, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate built Ship GLORIANA, T.G. VALE, Commander, will sail on the 25th November next; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid Clipper Ship SYDNEY EGGERS, A 1, for 20 years, 870 tons Register, H. W. CAMPBELL, late of the *British Flag*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers and will sail about the 20th instant. For passage apply to Captain Campbell, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wassun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SEEDASHEWUR.—Ardaseer Purdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
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For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. "Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first class passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co. 1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

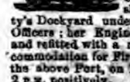
FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalapurshwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay 4th November 1862.

Notices.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Five Shares in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 159, 160, 195, 655, and 656, standing in the name of Hormusjee Ookurjee Dubash, with an account book. Any person who will bring them to the undersigned at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

HORMUSJEE OOKURJEE Dubash.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.
Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 o'clock P.M. of the 7th November next for the erection of Buildings on the Carnac Bunder for Patent Cotton Packing Presses.

The Managers do not bind themselves to accept any, or the lowest tender.

Plans, &c. may be obtained on application at the office of the Managers.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Managers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership between the undersigned in the trade or business of Hotel-keepers at Bombay under the firm of PALLONJEE PESTONJEE and Company, was from and after the 20th day of October dissolved by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on by DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE and MANOCKJEE SORABJEE in their own account, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from, and to the said partnership in the regular course of trade. Witness our hands this 31st day of October 1862.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE,
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE,
MANOCKJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAHAIR BOO MULEKJEE, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Abadeen, has contracted to sell to SHA CHUTTOORBHOOJ ASSARIA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Allobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ulwanee, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. CURMODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.

S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 431 Tons Register.

S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors,
NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

HOME NEWS, dated 3rd and 10th October, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly New)	90
One three-quarter Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

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Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	,, 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business as HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.—THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitos, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in furs, and every other species of Insect.

Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to Animal life.

Sold in packets, 1s, 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard London, E.C.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haucot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Check, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouilli, and Essence of Beef.

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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.—A fine, Spacious, and Airy HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.—From the 1st DECEMBER, 1862, the large commodious and airy BUNGALOW called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Senior Magistrate of Police. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE PARUKH, Girgaum, Back Road, No. 2.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

Insurances, &c.

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VOLKART BROTHERS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

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Do. do. 1860 262,977
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RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

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Royal Insurance Company.

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THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. T. CADESKEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Re. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 4th November 1862.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do.	2s. 1d.
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
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Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
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Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
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Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
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" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (31st OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 385 to 390
Old Surat	" 390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 410 to 415
Old Comrawuttee	" 375 to 380
Old Oomphta	" 380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sanginad	" 575 to 580
Old Bassas, and Nuggur	" 365 to 370
Old Veraval	" 355 to 360
New Broach	" 350 to 355
Old Perateber	" 360 to 365
Old Accola	" 390 to 395
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

25th October 1862.

COCOANUT OIL.—When we last wrote, a few days of fine weather had began to tell on the Oil market, and the quantity coming forward to the Bazar showed a decided increase, but our hopes of a continuance of dry weather have not been realized, and the constant rain during the week has prevented even the usual supply from being brought in, and prices remain pretty firm at the former quotation of Rs. 98 @ 99. Purchases to the extent of 100 @ 150 tons have been effected with time for delivery.

The Exports to date is as follows :—

	London.	*France.*	*Orders.*	*Bombay.*	*Other Places.*	*Total.*
1862-63.	619	"	"	91	5	715
1861-62.	340	"	"	52	236	628
1860-61.	377	"	"	5	110	492

COIR YARN.—We have no material change to notice in this article. The demand appears to be steady.

COFFEE.—For Plantation Rs. 32 is demanded, but we have as yet no reliable quotation for Native.

FREIGHT.—No open tonnage in the harbour, quotation nominal at previous rates.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today :—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	0	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	2	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	6	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	10	0 "
8 days' sight	"	0	12	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s. 1½d. documts.		
6 mths' sight	"	2s. 1¾d. Credits.		
Sight	"	2s. 0½d.		

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The usual Telegram has not been received this week, the rates are therefore unaltered.

5½	per cent.	111½
5	" do.	104½
4	" do.	93½

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 8.)

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, Oct.* 7, 1862.

THE producers and holders of yarn and cloth were indeed, yesterday, by the American intelligence, to assume an increase of firmness in their prices ; and, encouraged by a movement in the Liverpool cotton market, they showed a further disposition to harden this forenoon.

But the more President Lincoln's proclamation was canvassed, the more did it appear in people's eyes like an evidence of weakness, and, consequently, returning confidence was checked. At the same time, there was nothing to strengthen the market in the telegraphic advices from India, which indeed, were disappointing.

Neither merchants, home buyers, nor speculators attempted any business worth mentioning, either in cloth or yarn ; and it became pretty evident that holders would not be found more difficult to deal with than they were any time last week ; in fact some speculators betray a desire to realise.

As the spinners of 60s up towards 100's are experiencing a diminished demand, they are rapidly curtailing their production.

Great surprise is felt at the failure of the old and important firm of Todd, Naylor, and Co. of Liverpool, trading to Rio de Janeiro, Lima, Valparaiso, and Tacna, where they have branch establishments. Their liabilities are very large, and their stoppage is attributed to the defalcations of a partner in South America, through speculations on his own account. Their affairs are in the hands of an accountant, and a meeting of creditors will be summoned so soon as a statement is prepared.

The death of Mr. Alexander Henry ought not to be passed over without notice in this department of our paper. He was a magnate among merchants—a man remarkable for clearheadedness, for promptness in following any commercial openings he might discern, and for a power of organisation which is exemplified in the great and wide-spread business which, in the course of many years, he built up with quiet energy and untiring pertinacity of purpose. For the success of his establishments in Manchester, in the manufacturing districts of this country, and in some of the great American ports, he was indebted not only to the qualities just spoken of but to the judgment and liberality with which he selected capable servants to become managing partners in those places. Several such partners have retired from the connection with handsome competencies.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

The market has been very strong to-day, and prices have been well sustained, with a hardening tendency.

The sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export.

Sales. To-day	Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Yester-day.	Imports. To-day	previously this week.
270	4150	American	— to —	536	130
130	205	Egyptian	25½ to 27	—	—
480	200	Persian, &c	26 to 26½	—	—
—	—	Cartagena	— to —	—	—
100	10	Bahia & Maceio	24½ to —	—	1234
—	—	West India	— to —	—	—
—	—	Maranham	— to —	—	1722
—	—	African	— to —	—	—
5300	9635	Surat	9 14 to 21½	3908	7479
7000	14500			4444	10571
	7000				4444
	21500	Total since last Thursday			13015

Total speculation and export this week, 12,500 bales.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 1st November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" On demand	2s.	0d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continents of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
" On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Boards of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange thereon being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to tasks all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0d. "
Sight at	1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" On demand	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 3	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 2 Nov.
	Philipind	Nacoda	Mozambique 29 Oct.
	Elizabeth Fry	Wemyss	Liverpool 8 July.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, from Liverpool—Mrs. J. Thomass, Chief Officer, died Tuesday 30th September 1862, lat. 29·54 S., long. 65 E., disease yellow jaundice and dropsy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—190 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Calieuca*, A. Holton, bound to London via Havre.
Brig *Louisa*, J. Kneen, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Labrador*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Birkby.—22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., 9 bales Wool, 27 cwt., Mahanundram Ramjus ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Admiral Kaye.—136 bags Saltpetre, 276¼ maunds, F. Chambers.

Wings of the Wind.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 150 bales Hemp, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee ; 300 packages Coffee, 459 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Jewraz Ruttonsey.

Gloriana.—189 packages Coffee, 225 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Hirjee Khimjee ; 125 packages Coffee, 179 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Tulla Mooruz.

For Liverpool.

Sydney Eggers.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,250 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Odha Nanjee ; 200 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Aspali Mooljee.

Glen Monarch.—600 bales Cotton, 1,625 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co. ; 600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Hahnaman.—82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., Heerachund Ludha ; 250 bales Cotton, 895 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

G. H. Holt.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Sudasook Gopeenath.

Lancastrian.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Panachund Kessowjee ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Crustnajee Ramjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gowantall Vizbhookhundass ; 147 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Toolsidass Cullianjee.

Queen of the West.—40 bales Coir Yarn, 80 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee ; 105 bales Hemp, 367½ cwt., Megjee Moorjee ; 83 bales Old Rags, 290½ cwt., Royzee Hurpar ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Oriental.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co. ; 120 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Royzee Vurrudhan.

Howden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Shapoorjee Cursetjee.

War Cloud.—26 bales Wool, 73 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Jaitha Mojjee.

Flower of the Forest.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Goculdass Narronjee ; 460 bales Cotton, 1,610 cwt., Kessowjee Roopjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Khutow Nonsey ; 495 bales Cotton, 1,782½ cwt., Dhurrumsey Wookerda.

Inkerman.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Damodur Trescunjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Seedick Hajee Wooman ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Royzee Vurdhman.

Labrador.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Missouri.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Boolechund Bhaichund ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jaitha Vulubjee ; 34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Munsoor Harrucjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ganesh Venayeck.

Rowantree.—350 bales Cotton, 1,162½ cwt., Bduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Norwood.—150 bales Cotton, 625 cwt., Goculdass Lillidhur.

Aaron Browne.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 1 box Cowbezoor, 50 lbs., Sallaymahomed Goolam.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—2 packages Honey, 1 cwt., 1 box Muzma Oil, 30 lbs., Lullobhoy Moolchund.

For Batavia.

Arrarat.—75 packages Country Bees Wax, 59½ cwt., Hajee Gunnell Abadeen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 25th H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, Hodges, from Vizagapatam 24th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 25th P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nemesis*, A. R. Weston to Calcutta.
26, Barque *Gallant Neill*, to Vizagapatam.
Ship *Lady Canning*, to Calcutta.
Ship *Canning*, to Calcutta via Coconada.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Rawlins, Lieut. A., 95th Regt., to join, from Mhow.
Gibbard, Lieut. Col. H., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from Kirkee.
Baigrie, Captain, D. A. Quarter Master General, to join, from Poona.
Patterson, Lieut. Col., W. T., 91st Regt., to join, from England.
Pelly, Lieut. Col. L., Consul of Agent, Zanzibar.
Thompson, Lieut., 56th Foot, Adjutant General Depot, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

White, Lieut. Col. R., 17th Lancers, to join, to Secunderabad.
Macleod, Lieut., 12th Regt. N. I., to join, to Surat.
Haggard, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Thompson, Lieut. 56th Foot, Adjutant General Depot, to join, to Khandalla.
Baigrie, Captain, D. A., Quarter Master General, on duty, to Neemuch.
Hawkinson, Cadetin, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Aurangabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 3rd November 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 1st Nov. 1862.

Referring to articles 95 to 99 Section XII. Jameson's Code, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that an additional column be added to the proceedings of Committees assembled for Casting Horses which is to show how long and on what account horses proposed to be Cast have been under medical treatment.

G. O. C. dated 18th February 1856, which directs that horses recommended to be sold by Casting Committees should be at once made over to the Commissariat is suspended until further orders, and no horses except those recommended to be shot for contagious or incurable diseases or on account of accidents are to be disposed of until the proceedings have received the final orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Officers Commanding Divisions or Brigades are personally to examine all horses proposed to be Cast noting their opinion as respects the fitness of the horses, on the face of the proceedings.

Consequent upon the appointment of Captain Scrivener, as Pay Master to H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, Lieut. G. A. Jacob, 22nd Regt. N. I., Assistant Superintendent of Schools is appointed to act as Superintendent of Army Schools in addition to the duties of Assistant.

Lieut. Jacob is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent Army Schools from the 30th July 1862, the date of Lieut. Adam's appointment as Quarter Master to the 10th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Niven, General Duty Poona Division, is appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Regt. N. I., Rifles, vice Surgeon Major Lodwick, deceased.

The following temporary appointments in the Scinde Horse, are confirmed :—

Lieut. Codrington to act as Adjutant 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, from the 19th August 1862.
Lieut. Phillips to act as Adjutant, 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, from the 1st October 1862.
Lieut. Martin is appointed paid doing duty officer 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, from the 1st October 1862.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated the 2nd October 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 14th Regt. N. I., appointing Lieut. Cahil to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Corps.

The undermentioned men of the Royal Artillery are transferred to the Unattached List, for employment in the Ordnance Department as Acting Laboratory men :—

No. 107, Corporal J. Clarke, 3rd Company 4th Battalion Royal Horse Artillery ; No. 521, Bombadier J. Hickey, 3rd Company 21st Battalion Royal Artillery ; No. 315, Bombardier J. White, 5th Company 21st Battalion Royal Artillery ; No. 544 Acting Bombardier J. Hanney 4th Company 21st Battalion Royal Artillery.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 822, dated the 4th August 1862, Sergeant Thomas Martin of H. M.'s 103rd Regt. Royal Bombay Fusiliers is transferred to the Unattached List and appointed Barrack Sergeant at Mhow vice Hord, and with reference to G. O. C. No. 944, dated the 8th instant, Sergeant John Lyons is appointed Barrack Sergeant at Ahmednugger, vice Noonan, who will proceed to Aboo, when relieved and assume charge of the Barrack Sergeant's duties at that Station.

Sergeant T. Bushnell having been reported Physically unfit for the duties of a Police Constable, is remanded to the Regt. of Artillery, and attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, as a temporary measure.

2nd Corporal E. Fox, Sappers and Miners, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee, on the 20th October 1862.

Pensioned Private John Leech, pensioned in India by G. O. C. No. 2 of the 19th January 1855, is permitted to proceed and draw his stipend in Europe.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, of the *Ajdaha*, to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

The Port Surgeon is directed to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Ajdaha*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
On the morning of the 3rd November, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. C. Tinckom, Conductor, Indian Naval Stores, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTH—
On the 27th September 1862, at Forest Hill, Surrey, near London, Mrs. A. B. Collett, of a daughter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SQUIREARCHY IN BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have taken the liberty of intruding these lines on your columns, (should you deem them worthy of a place therein) to point out a misconception which seems to exist in the use of the title of *Esquire*, which is adopted in this country, upon

LIVERPOOL, 17*th October*.
Cotton fully two pence lower. Heavy Bombay arrivals.

LIVERPOOL, 17*th October*.
Cotton dull and lower, under heavy imports of Surats.
Fair Dhollera sixteen pence.
Federals gained signal victory at Corinth.

The following ships from Bombay have passed St. Helena:—

Aug. 25.—*Themis*, Rogers.
Pericles, Fergusson.
27.—*Matilda Abeling*, T. Power.
Zuleika, Riddell.
Burlington, Howes.
William Chandler, Miller.
Sir John Mandeville, Knight.
30.—*Africa*, R. Bowie.
Sept. 1.—*Holyrood*, Captain Deane.
Morayshire, J. Mathers.
Edith Byrne, D. Anderson.
Tivoli, Macpherson.
Albion.
War Spirit, Luckie.
Sir Charles Napier, Bell.
Nell Gwynn.
Monica.
Lyra, H. Cheever.
7.—*Earl Balcarras*, C. Simmonds.

The *Meteor*, Porter, from this port to Liverpool, and the *Chance*, Martin, also from this port, previously reported as having put into the Mauritius leaky, after undergoing necessary repairs, sailed from that port on the 24th and 26th Sept. respectively. The *Meteor* had to effect a Bottomry Bond on the ship for dollars 22,500, at eleven per cent in order to disburse the bills incurred at that port.

"*Barbara*," Rogers, also sailed from the Mauritius for Liverpool on the 8th September last.

Hyderee, from this port, arrived at the Mauritius, reports that Captain John Stephenson, her late commander, died of liver complaint on the 14th September last in lat. 5° S., long 84 E.

Lady Raglan, Findlator, from Calcutta to London, with a cargo of seeds, has put into the Mauritius leaky.

Broughton Hall—*The Genoza*, arrived at the Mauritius leaky, reports having spoken the above named ship, bound from Bombay to Liverpool in lat. 34° S., long. 30 E.

Buston Castle, Bombay to Liverpool, was spoken Sept. 19th, in lat. 20° 54 S., and long. 56° 23E., out 42 days, all well.

Celeritas, Maugasson, from Stockholm to Bombay has put into Falmouth leaky, and will have to discharge her cargo.

D'Artigan, Dizac, from Bordeaux to Bombay, put into Pernambuco leaky 31st August last, has discharged her cargo and will be hove down for repairs.

Macduff arrived at Liverpool from Bombay reports that her master, Adam Blacklock, expired at sea on the 14th May last, ten days after sailing from Bombay.

(*Special for the Times of India.*)
NEW YORK, 2*nd October*.
Battle near Leesburg, result unknown.

NEW YORK, 4*th October*.
In consequence of the proclamation of emancipation, Southern Congress decides to raise the black flag.
Great battle imminent on the Potomac.

CHINAI COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Via Kolgerie.*)

HONGKONG, 18*th October*.
Patna, 8685. Market high. Large stock.
Malwa, 725 to 730.
Bills, Rs. 227 per 100.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)
GALLE, 3*rd Nov.* 6-30 A.M.
THE steamer *Singapore*, anchored from Bombay.

THE first of the Hill Schools for English and East Indian boys, established by the Bishop of Calcutta, ought to be successful. The Rev. S. Slater has been appointed first headmaster of the Simla School, and will open it in the temporary buildings at Jutog, on 1st March next. He will be assisted by a master from Battersea Training College. Mr. Slater is well-fitted for the duty. He was Professor in Bishop's College, and since his return to England has been Professor of Hindustani in King's College, London. With the exception of his salary to be paid out of subscriptions, the School must be self-supporting. The plans for the permanent buildings are being prepared by the Public Works Department. Subscriptions, which are urgently needed, can be paid to the Bishop, the Archdeacon, or the "India Public Schools Fund" account in the Bank of Bengal.—*Friend of India Oct.* 23.

WE are at length in a position to give our readers some information with regard to the Tariff of the Messageries Imperiales Steamers, and we are gratified to find that there is some reduction on that of the P. and O. Steamers, although not sufficient probably to excite the active opposition of that powerful Company. The fares are divided into three classes, viz.

First.—Reserved saloon cabins with only two beds in which the fare will be Rs. 1,250.
Second.—Ordinary saloon cabins Rs. 1,000.
Third.—Forward cabins Rupees 900.

The first two rates are exactly those of the P. and O. Company, but the concession on the latter class will doubtless find favor with the public, inasmuch as most people prefer a forward cabin in a screw steamer as a matter of choice. Second class passengers are taken at Rupees 450. Another concession is that passengers taking native servants to Europe can send them back within three months at half fare. The transit rates through Egypt are the same as those of the P. and O. Company. We are informed that the Agents are obliged to defer advertising full particulars for a few days not knowing whether the *Eugmanthe* has gone on to Calcutta to encounence running from there, or whether she will touch at Galle and wait for the arrival of the first steamer from Suez. The latter is most probable.—*Madras Times, Oct.* 29.

WE are in a position to state that some radical changes in the whole corps of Artillery in India will take place shortly. It has been decided on to reduce the present establishment of Royal Horse Artillery by one Battery, and D Battery 2nd Horse Brigade, being the last raised will be reduced accordingly. The non-commissioned officers and men will be sent to the several remaining Batteries in the two Brigades. The guns, &c., will be sent to the Agra magazine. Major Kenny, V. C., at present commanding the Battery, will be posted to A Battery of the same Brigade at Benares, *via* Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell employed as superintendent of the gun foundry at Cossipore. No. 6 Battery 11th Brigade, at present at Futtyghur, is also to be reduced in its establishment of non-commissioned officers and men. The several Batteries of Field Artillery will in future bear letters in their respective Brigades, instead of numbers as heretofore. The present 2nd Battery 14th Brigade at Allahabad, becomes D Battery 14th Brigade, and proceeds to Bombay; 5th Battery 14th Brigade at Roy Bareilly, becomes E Battery 14th Brigade, and also proceeds to Bombay; 6th Battery 14th Brigade, at Barrackpore, becomes F Battery 14th Brigade, and also proceeds to Bombay; 8th Battery 14th Brigade in China, becomes, G Battery 14th Brigade, and remains in China; 4th Battery 14th Brigade at Benares, becomes H Battery 14th Brigade, and proceeds to Bombay. The last named Battery to be reduced in its establishment of non-commissioned officers and men, and to become the Battery of Officers. The 1st Battery 14th Brigade at Hazareebagh becomes A Battery 14th Brigade, and 7th Battery 14th Brigade at Raneegunge, becomes B Battery 14th Brigade, and both proceed to Madras. The 8th Battery 13th Brigade at Madras, to be transferred to the 14th Brigade, and becomes C Battery 14th Brigade. F Battery 22nd Brigade to be raised at Hazarsebagh and quartered at Agra; F. Battery 16th Brigade to be raised at Barrackpore and quartered there; G Battery 16th Brigade to be also raised at Barrackpore, but quartered at Raneegunge; G Battery 19th Brigade to be raised at Futtyghur, and quartered at Cawnpore; G Battery 22nd Brigade to be raised at Allahabad, and quartered at Delhi. These are all to be 9-pounder Batteries. No. 2 Battery 14th Brigade at Allahabad to be completed to its proper establishment as a Field Battery. No. 5 Garrison Battery to be raised at Agra, No. 6 at Benares, and No. 7 at a station not yet named. The transfer of Batteries to Brigades will take effect from the 1st December next. Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell is posted to the 14th Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel T. Brougham to the 24th; Captain Sir W. Hamilton to the 25th; Captain C. Barnes to the 18th; Brevet Major L'Estrange to B Battery 16th Brigade; Captain Daubuz to H Battery do; Lieutenant Mackey to A Battery do.; Lieutenant Smith, A Battery 14th Brigade; Lieutenant Metcalf, H Battery do.; Lieutenant Sandys, B Battery 11th Brigade; Lieutenant Stace, B Battery 14th Brigade; Lieutenant Perry, C Battery 11th Brigade; Riding Master Virr to the 11th Brigade; and Riding Master Sampson to the 14th Brigade.—*Oudh Gazette, Oct.* 29.

LOCAL.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK yesterday assumed charge of his duties as Acting Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, *vice* Mr. Shaw Stewart appointed Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

BUDHIWARDHUK SOCIETY.—The sixth public meeting of this Session will be held this day in the rooms of the Mungaldass Nathubhai Girl School, Paidhonee, at 8 P.M., when Poet Narmadashanker Lalshunker will read selections from his Work in poetry lately published.

THE ordinary weekly Meeting of the Mazagon Library and Mutual Improvement Association will be held at the residence of Mr. Mills at Mazagon this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The Revd. Dr. A. G. Fraser, the President of the Institution, will deliver the first of a series of Lectures on Reading—relating to choice of Books, and method of reading.

THE COLABA RIFLE CLUB.—The following is the result of Rifle shooting of the Colaba Rifle Club on Saturday the 1st instant, at the Butts of the Association:—

A Sweepstake, entrance Rs. 10, was shot for on Saturday the 1st inst. at the butts of the Colaba Rifle Club when the following scores were made:—

	At 200 yards.	At 300 yards.	At 400 yards.	At 500 yards.	Total score.
Mr. Gamble.....	9	4	10	9	32
Mr. Donner.....	10	7	11	11	39
Mr. Locher	5	5	4	8	22
Mr. Tasker	10	10	11	6	37
Mr. Cornforth.....	9	10	6	6	31
Mr. Farrar	8	4	7	...	19
Mr. Tanner	5	...	4	...	...
Capt. Tanner	4	5	5	...	...
Capt. Kenrick	6	...	10	...	16

Result at 200 and 300 yards Bull's eyes..... 0
Centres 7
Outers 47
Result at 400 and 500 yards Centres 9
Outers 39
Mr. Tanner and Capt. Tanner retired without firing at 500 yards.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 1st November 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	93,42,959
Other Deposits	,,	1,08,03,849
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding.....	,,	8,22,683
Rest	,,	3,39,275
Rupees...	,,	2,65,33,766

Assets.

Government Securities.....	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	54,39,681
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	7,87,993
Bills discounted	,,	48,58,484
Dead Stock	,,	2,97,943
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	14,27,824
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash ..... Rs. 33,31,418		
Securities ..... ,, 20,11,541		
	,,	53,42,959
Cash and Currency Notes.....	,,	71,24,117
Rupees...		2,65,33,766

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 1st Nov. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm Ther. 70.
BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Light.
CANNANORE.—Fair East Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Clear Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded and hot EN. E. Light.
GALLE.—Fine day and light winds Ther. 80.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, NE. moderate.
MADRAS.—Cloudy NE. Ther. 80.
PAUMBEN.—Pleasant morning light during last night Ther. 85.
SURAT—Friday morning and evening cool and pleasant.

At 9 hours 2nd Nov. 1862..

BROACH.—Fine, SE. light. Ther. 66.
BULSAR—Fair, SW. light.
GOA.—Fair East.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy NE. moderate.
PAUMBEN.—Pleasant, NE. light. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Fair and pleasant.
GALLE.—Calm, and fine day. Ther. 81.

At 9 hours of the 3rd Nov. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine S.W. Ther. 64.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.E. variable.
GOA.—Fair, wind steady from east.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, wind moderate from east.
KURRACHEE.—Cool, wind N.E. pleasant.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry day with heavy rain.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 3RD NOV.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ROBBERY ON THE ESPLANADE.—Ramsawnut Apow, a Hindoo beggar, was brought up on a charge of having in his possession a silver watch and gold Albert chain of the value of Rs. 160, the property of Mr. C. Denton, Compiler of Military Accounts. The prosecutor resides in a tent on the Esplanade; on the night of the 20th ultimo he had seen the watch and chain safe in a paper box which was locked and placed on a trunk, and the following morning he missed the box together with its contents. Information having been given to the police, the watch was traced to the possession of the prisoner who was observed by a Policeman standing near a Borah's shop at Pydownee and offering the watch for sale on Sunday afternoon last. The beggarly appearance of the prisoner aroused the suspicions of the policeman, who immediately called upon him to account for his possession of the watch. Prisoner on being thus challenged confessed to having found the watch on the Esplanade near the Wellesley Statue, and pointed out the spot to the Policeman, who subsequently, from information received, took the prisoner to the prosecutor's tent, and the prosecutor claimed the watch as his property. Prisoner after being duly cautioned by His Worship alleged, that having found the watch on the Esplanade, he took it to a Borah. The Borah desired him to take it to Mr. Forjett; but as he (prisoner) did not know where Mr. Forjett's residence was, he was making further enquiries, whereupon in the meantime the policeman came and seized him.

His Worship remanded the case until Wednesday next, when the prisoner will be committed to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT,

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge on Tuesday the 4th November 1862 *at half past* 10 A.M.

FOR FINAL DISPOSAL.

20 Paul Domingo *vs.* Francis Lopes.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

22 Dharsey Corejee *vs.* Doongersey Gope.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

43 Manvel Edward de Soara *vs.* Cullandass Kirparam.

51 Jumnadass Hurryvalubdass *vs.* Dhurrumchund Mohunchund.

52 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* W. B. Fellows.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, on Tuesday the 4th November 1862:—

Petition for review of Judgment in Special Appeal No. 18 of 1861.—Surat—Bairamjee Manekjee *vs.* Zuwerchund Hirachund.

Special Appeal No. 348 of 1861.—Surat—Kevalbhai Nihalchund *vs.* Kalyan Shamjee and Bai Lukhmi wife of Mowjee.

Special Appeal No. 349 of 1861.—Konkun—Ramrao Keshew Dandekur, deceased, his sons and heirs Gopal and Gunnesh, *vs.* Gopalrao Bulal Bhide, deceased, his son and heirs Vinayuk, a minor by his mother and Guardian Suruswtebae.

Special Appeal No. 350 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Razaram bin Guneshbhut Moole *vs.* Shriram and Trimbukbhut bin Narayenbhut.

Special Appeal No. 351 of 1861.—Konkun—Bulwuntrao Abaji Joywunt Koolkunni, deceased, his son and heir Balkrishet *vs.* Vitul Ramchundr and Gunputrao Abaji Juywunt.

Special Appeal No. 365 of 1861.—Konkun—Bagumbhut bin Wassoodevbhut Kelkur *vs.* Kashinathbhut bin Balumbhut Kelkur.

Special Appeal No. 361 of 1861.—Solapoor Govindsing wullud Murdasing Ruzpoot *vs.* Chundaobhai wd. Mohibinbhai and Ram wulud Undooji Patil.

Special Appeal No. 362 of 1861.—Solapoor—Yenkapa wd. Ningapa Gadiwan *vs.* Rewuka Rom Sahiba Wani.

Special Appeal No. 366 of 1861.—Poona—Krishnaji wulud Mhavji Koomkur *vs.* Ghumaji wulud Trimbuckji Gumbhul.

Special Appeal No. 367 of 1861.—Poona— Krishnaji wulud Mhavji Koomkur *vs.* Ramji, Toolaji, and Pudaji wulud Bunaji Nundkur of whom the first deceased his son and heirs Bunaji.

Special Appeal No. 368 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Doolba wulud Huri Sonar *vs.* Nama wulud Mulhuri Sootar.

Special Appeal No. 371 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Ahuji Apaji Bidvai and Bujaba *alias* Gopal Raghoonath Burde *via* Venayuk Sudasew, a minor by his guardian and manager Narayun Kashiraz Koolkurni.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 3rd November 1862.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Thomas Smales.

Mr. Scoble instructed by Mr. Leggett, supported the Insolvent.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, opposed on behalf of Messrs. Dolan and Co. of London, and the Glasgow Bank.

Mr. Scoble applied to the Court for an *interim* order for the Insolvent on the ground, as stated in a Medical certificate sent in by Dr. Haines, Surgeon to the county jail, which set forth that any longer confinement of the Insolvent would be injurious to his health as he was suffering from Diarrhœa. As the creditors inserted in the schedule were mostly in Great Britain, the principal ones, Messrs. Dolan and Co., of London for Rs. 10,000 and the Glasgow Bank for a large amount, Rs. 2,783. Since the last Court day the Insolvent had amended his schedule by inserting four other creditors, two of whom were also resident in England, the Court had the discretionary power of granting an *interim* order to the insolvent and when it took into its consideration that he had a large family entirely dependant upon him for support, and that it would take four months before the insolvent could be brought up again, as his judgment creditors in England and Scotland would have to be served with notices, he hoped that the Court would see fit to grant him an *interim* order. If he was kept in gaol all that time there could be no doubt but that his health would very seriously suffer, and in all probability it would cause his death.

Mr. Bayley said, that he appeared on behalf of Messrs. Dolan and Co. of St. Martin's Lane, London, to whom the Insolvent was indebted in the sum of upwards of Rs. 10,000 and likewise for the Glasgow Bank who were creditors for Rs. 2,783. He called the attention of the court to the 13th Section of the Rules in which it was provided that a proper schedule must be filed, and that all receipts and expenditure must be shown from the date that the oldest debt was incurred. The debt with Messrs. Dolan and Co. had been incurred so long back as 1843, nearly 20 years ago, at the time when the insolvent first obtained his promotion in the army; while in the schedule it was only from October 1860 to October 1862, that no attempt had been made to show what his income and expenditure were. There had been no such statement, as required by the rules of the Court, for nearly 18 years. The Court would see that the Schedule of the insolvent was not such a schedule as should have been prepared and such as was required by the act. The greater portion of the creditors, both in number and amount, were either English or Scotch; out of Rs. 18,272, the total amount of debts entered in the Schedule, there was only the small sum of Rs. 600, owing to creditors in India. It was quite at the discretion of the Court as to whether it granted an *interim* order to the insolvent or not. The learned gentleman submitted that there was nothing in the medical certificate put in to show that the insolvents' health was so bad as was represented, and that in reality there was no danger to be apprehended, as to the health of the insolvent, as it was well known that the country goal was situated in one of the most healthy spots in Bombay. He hoped that the Court would not allow the European creditors to be injured by the release of the insolvent. He also objected to the schedule as not being a correct one, and that the cash book had not been deposited. The insolvent had a son at New York, and if he was released he might go there.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that if the insolvent had a son at New York, it must also be remembered that he had a wife and family in England.

Mr. Bayley said, that there was reason to believe that it was the insolvent's object to get away as soon as he could; and the effect of granting him an *interim* order would be to afford him that opportunity. It would be most injurious to the interests of his judgment creditors. One of the solicitors for the detaining creditors stated in his affidavit that he believed that if an *interim* order was granted that such would be its effect; and that he would slip away. Mr. Bayley objected to the medical certificate of Dr. Haines as not being verified by affidavit. According to his instructions, it was to be anticipated that the insolvent would go away by the first steamer, and that the cash book had not been produced: and therefore on the various grounds set forth, the learned counsel called upon the court not to grant the order to the insolvent as applied for.

The Hon'ble Commissioner remarked, that there was no proof put in that the cash book had ever been in existence.

Mr. Scoble contended that it was not necessary according to the practice of the Court, that a detailed account should be given for the past 20 years, and that his Lordship had said that two years would be sufficient.

The Hon'ble Commissioner,—Yes I thought that the Schedule should go back for a period of two years.

Mr. Scoble submitted that it was not necessary for him to reply to the objection that the insolvent had a son in New York; and in reference to the objection as to the Medical certificate not stating that the insolvent was on the point of death, he contended that it was not necessary to go that length, it showed that the insolvent was suffering from violent chronic diarrhœa, a form of disease that was often fatal. He therefore submitted that there had been sufficient grounds shewn to induce the Court to grant the *interim* order. As to the other objection the non-production of the cash book there had been no evidence to show that the insolvent had a cash book. A fortnight had now elapsed since the case had been before the Court and there had been ample time for the other side to have produced evidence in support of that objection if any had existed. If the insolvent was kept in prison, it would only hasten his death, and it would not in any way benefit his creditors.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that he could not act on the surmise of the learned counsel for the opposing creditors about the cash book, as there had been no evidence to show that there was such a book.

Mr. Bayley said, that he did not surmise that there was a cash book, it had been stated by the clerk of the Court that there was one.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that unless he granted an *interim* order the insolvent must remain in prison for four months, and in the state of the prisoner's health as shown by the Surgeon of the gaol, he was of opinion that he should not be acting right to keep him in prison during that time. The question was whether he could be detained for the reasons assigned. The first objection was that the Balance sheet did not contain details of the whole of his affairs since 1843. The Rule could not be construed to mean that the insolvent should put everything into his schedule during that time, there was nothing in his opinion that made it imperative on the insolvent to go into these details. The learned Commissioner was not prepared to say that he should have produced such a special Balance Sheet for 19 years, Therefore that ground of opposition had failed. On the second ground as to the non-production of the cash book there had been no evidence adduced to show that it had ever existed, and there had been plenty of time to have enquired into the matter by the opposing creditors. He had no right to surmise anything of the sort. Taking all the circumstances into consideration he was of opinion that he should not be doing right to keep the insolvent in prison for that length of time. He therefore granted him an *interim* order until the first hearing.

In re Gunna Khoosa.

Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor in this case and called upon the Court to dismiss the petition as it was got up for the purpose of escaping two judgments that were out against him in the Small Cause Court. In one of the cases in that Court the petitioner, for he was not, said the learned gentleman an insolvent, had borrowed a valuable ornament from the opposing creditor and had not returned it and said that he never had it. In consequence an action was brought against him in the above named court, and the Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed. The other action was tried on the same day and was for making a malicious charge which the insolvent had preferred against the opposing creditor, wherein he had charged him with theft of an ornament of about 10 or 12 rupees in value. The charge was at first preferred before the Magistrate at Mazagon, but dismissed, when it was tried in the Small Cause Court and a verdict given against the insolvent. These two debts were the only one's inserted in the insolvents' schedule and there was no assets shown, the schedule was evidently got up for the purpose of avoiding these claims. The insolvent had not lodged any vouchers or books, which he was bound to do according to the rules of the court. There was also papers in connection with partnership he had been carrying on with his brothers and father. He had only shown the sum of Rs. 135 as the amount of profit that he had realized during a year and a half, the whole of which he described as having spent in law expenses in the Small Cause Court and in filing his present petition. The insolvent was supposed to still be in partnership with his brother. It was quite clear that the petition had been got up for the express purpose of getting rid of the judgments, and he had not in any way accounted for 17 tolas of gold, in the ornaments which he had borrowed from his creditor; therefore he hoped that the court would dismiss his petition.

Some evidence was gone into which tended to support the statements of the learned counsel.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that the better way would be to let the case stand over until the second hearing, when such books and vouchers as could be obtained must be produced, when they would be enabled to shew whether there had been any fraud or not.

In re Ambojee Manajee and two others.

In this case the three insolvents were opposed by a creditor in person on the ground that one of them had pretended to effect a mortgage of a house for Rs. 500 and had also mortgaged their two bullocks and a cart with the intention of defrauding their creditors; and on the ground that they were not partners and therefore had no right to come before the court on one petition. The debts amounted to about Rs. 700. One of the insolvents' said that he had borrowed Rs. 300 about a year and a half ago which had been appropriated for the purposes of trade and for household expenses. He denied that the house in question had been mortgaged, it had been sold and the cart had been burnt by fire and the bullocks disposed of. The produce of the fields which they had rented had been sold and the money (Rs. 50) paid to the owner.

The Hon'ble Commissioner was not quite satisfied with the explanation about the money borrowed, therefore he would let the case stand over until the next Court day, so as to ascertain whether the debt of Rs. 300 was a *bona fide* debt or not.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

A SPEECH delivered by Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle is, at this moment, the prominent topic of conversation in political circles. Our readers are aware that at this season of the year, most leading members of Parliament regale their constituents with a review of their own acts and opinions; but the public read these effusions for the greater part with the slenderest amount of interest. When, however, a Cabinet Minister, or a distinguished party chief, appears upon one of these occasions, his words are canvassed with the utmost curiosity, and very often a much greater significance is attached to them than the orator himself ever contemplated. This is not the case in reference to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle. It contained expressions which were too grave to have been accidental, and too important not to be regarded as conveying, in some measure, the opinions of the Cabinet of which he is one of the most influential members. Speaking of the American war, and carefully avoiding the use of a single syllable that could wound the *amour propre* of the North, he declared that, be our views respecting the question at issue what they may, there could be no doubt that Jefferson Davis and his colleagues had made an army, that they were making a navy, and that they had done what was more than either, they had made a nation. The inevitable inference from this remarkable progress in the face of unprecedented difficulties is that the South must ultimately achieve their object. "We may anticipate with certainty," observed Mr. Gladstone, "the success of the Southern States, so far as regards their separation from the North. I cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be." These are words of no ordinary import coming from a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, expressed only an individual opinion. The Cabinet are in no way compromised by his opinion. Nor did he indicate any course of action likely to follow. But he intimated very clearly that "a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer the word of expostulation or friendly aid towards composing the quarrel." This plainly means mediation; and gives a definite value to the vague rumours which have been flying about, to the effect that England and France have been negotiating on the subject of interference.

The immediate impression made by Mr. Gladstone's speech is that the hour is at hand when negotiations for peace, or, failing in that end, the recognition of the South, will become unavoidable. The "Southern Association" of Liverpool, a body which appears to be devoted to the interests of the South, have already resolved to memorialise Government to recognise the South; and Sir John Pakington, in an animated speech at Worcester, referred in terms of high satisfaction to Mr. Gladstone's opinions, declaring that his "words were of great significance," and adding that the time had come when he thought that England and France, and Russia if possible, ought to offer mediation, upon the basis of separation, with an understanding that if mediation was not successful, recognition must follow. We believe we may confidently state that this view of the situation, thus endorsed by two leading public men of opposite parties expresses pretty accurately the opinion of the country at large.

Our latest advices from America are to the 29th September. All the main points of the news are noticed by us in another portion of our columns. We here subjoin some details culled from the files received last evening.

In a proclamation of the 24th Mr. Lincoln reiterates the penalties against the crime of discouraging enlistments, and suspends the *habeas corpus* in all States and districts declared to be under martial law. In another proclamation, dated the 26th, he nominates a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters are to be at Washington, under whom are to be nominated one or more special Provost-Marshals in every State of the Union, whose duties are to be to arrest all deserters, and, upon the warrant of the Judge-Advocate, all disloyal persons; to inquire into and report treasonable practices, detect spies of the enemy, and to perform such other duties as may be enjoined by the War Department.

Officers who arrived at Washington on the 24th reported that on the previous day hundreds of wounded Soldiers, Federals and Confederates, were lying along the roads in the vicinity of Antietam. Every available place of shelter was filled with them. They were suffering great privations. On the 22nd General M'Clellan visited the field of battle when the interment of the dead was proceeding. Dr. Muir, a British medical officer attached to the army in Canada, was assisting in attending to the sick and wounded.

The 'Times' of this morning publishes the following despatch, dated New York, September 27:—

It is asserted that the President will now make a call upon the country for a new and reserve force of half a million of men, in addition to the late levies of 600,000. The Confederate and Federal armies make no movement to either side of the Potomac. The Confederates have made Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, their headquarters. The Federals have reoccupied Harper's Ferry. The news from Kentucky is confused and contradictory. General Buell, and not General Bragg, appears to have entered Louisville. The President's proclamation for emancipating, on the 1st January, the slaves in all States then in rebellion is severely canvased and generally disapproved.

The 'Richmond Inquirer' claims the battle of Antietam [the name given by both belligerents to the great Battle fought in Maryland on the 17th September] as a Confederate victory. It was directed by General Lee in person. The Federal force was estimated at 150,000 men. General Jackson commanded the left of the Confederate line, General Hill the right, General Longstreet the centre. It is admitted that the Federal artillery was used with fearful effect, and that upon the whole the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign. The following is a list of Confederate commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:—General Starb, of Mississippi, commanding Jackson's division, killed; Brigadier-General Branch, of North Carolina, killed; Brigadier-General R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously; Brigadier-General Wright, of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg; Brigade-General Lawton, in leg; Brigadier-General Armistead, in the foot; Brigadier-General Riply, in neck, not dangerously; Brigadier-General Ransom, of North Carolina slightly.

Rumours of a change in the Cabinet continue to prevail. Mr. Poward Everett is spoken of as Secretary of State, to replace Mr. Seward, who would prefer the embassy to England, Mr. Chas. Sumner is also mentioned as a candidate for the last-named appointment.

Mumfordsville had been retaken by the Federals, a cavalry force having succeeded in driving the Confederates out of the place on the 21st September.

The Southern papers furnish a number of details which modify in some respects the history of the Maryland campaign as narrated from Federal sources. The 'Times' of to-day refers in a leader to these supplementary details:—

The invasion of Maryland, and the story of the military successes which rendered it possible, can now for the first time be collated from the accounts of both, parties. In a private letter from an officer in "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, which we extract to-day from a Southern paper, the story is very vividly and circumstantially told, and is brought down to the 6th September, when the Southern forces were in possession of Fredericksburg. The reader cannot but follow with interest the rapid and perilous advance of Jackson and his ragged, shoeless followers, marching five-and-twenty miles a day, burning railway cars breaking down bridges, heard of from time to time by poor puzzled General Pope, and thought by him to be a cavalry party which a brigade of infantry might easily surround; then scattering this brigade and falling ravenously upon the spoil which it had brought in its train. Two hundred carloads of boots and coats, toothbrushes, candles, coffee, and lobster salad—and amid all their more valuable acquisitions they remember the last luxury with especial relish—rewarded the audacity of these hungry, half-clad warriors. Necessity is the mother of audacity as well of invention. It was probably much less by the speeches of the prating fools in the Southern House of Representatives than it was by the naked feet of his men that Lee was induced to cross the Potomac. The "Stonewalls" had been living upon roasted corn. They had no waggons. Starving and footsore, but victorious, they were 18,000 men standing between the great armies of Pope and M'Clellan; burning and destroying what they could not carry away, and feasting as men feast when they know they are in all probability upon the eve of another long fast. "To see a starving man," naively remarks this Confederate officer, "eating lobster salad and drinking Rhine wine, barefoot and in tatters, was curious." Curious, perhaps, but not very wonderful; for it is consistent with many precedents that the luxurious *impedimenta* of great mercenary armies should become the prey of a hardy enemy who had learned to do without them. We must admire, also, in this narrative the discipline which could carry away an army from such a booty in light fighting condition, and the tactics which won that second battle of Bull Run, first heard of in England as a Federal victory. When read by the double light of the two accounts, it now appears certain that it was a fight won by the Confederate generals entirely by superior strategy against considerable odds in the men on both sides fighting with equal valour and discipline, and right preserving the Federals from a total rout. We must, probably, wait a short time before we have a similar opportunity of comparing, or contrasting, the Northern and Southern versions of the Maryland battles. What Southern accounts we have seen to intimate that the strategy of General Lee was not directed to the carrying out of the policy sought to be imposed upon him by the Congress at Richmond. He was hardly impelled by the wild design of ravaging Pennsylvania and making the North the seat of war. We are told by the correspondence of the Southern papers that while "seemingly moving his troops in the direction of Pennsylvania, he was really preparing an important movement into Virginia." As this statement was made previously to the last great battle, it may, perhaps, deserve some credence; and it may, perhaps, be true that the Confederate generals have accomplished on the other side of the Potomac all they ever hoped to do there. When we read of the privations endured by the Confederate troops, we can well understand that to revictual, reclothe, and rearm such a force in the enemy's country, and in a great measure at the enemy's expense, is in itself a most important military success. Moreover, the capture of the force and post at Harper's Ferry would hardly have been accomplished by a less aggressive style of tactics. The Confederates claim that by this great *coup* they paroled 11,000 privates and 425 officers; took 2000 negroes, obtained 15,000 stand of small arms, 40 pieces of cannon, 500 horses, and many military stores of which they were greatly in need. If, as the Southern accounts seem to imply, the invasion of the North was intended only for the accomplishment of these objects, and if General Lee had all along determined as his ultimate object to retire when he had drawn the Federal army from Washington, and to attempt to lure M'Clellan once more across the Potomac in pursuit of him, then the Confederate plan has thus far succeeded, and General Lee and his coadjutors are not open to the criticism which a deliberate project of carrying the war into Pennsylvania must have brought down upon them.

Ninety-seven of General Popes's officers have been released from Richmond on parole.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor Napoleon arrived at St. Cloud from Biarritz late on the 8th October—two days earlier than had been expected.

The 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes a report addressed by M. Fould, French Minister of Finance, to the emperor on the financial condition of the empire:—

M. Fould says:—"The adoption of the measures I proposed to your majesty in January last has enabled me to draw up the budget for 1863 with a surplus in the revenue of 8,360,941fr. The result for the first six months of 1862 compared with the first six months of 1861 was an increase of 50,000,000fr. The revenue yet to be expected during 1862 will enable us to provide in 1863 for any supplementary expenses caused by the Mexican expedition."

The Minister continues:—"I can confidently state that the balancing of the public revenue and expenditure is assured for 1863."

M. Fould then gives a tabular statement of all the supplemetary credits to be granted for 1863, and enumerates the sources whence they are to be provided. It results from the statement that the financial year of 1862 will add nothing to the amount of former deficits. The deficit on the 1st of January 1862, reached the amount of 1,024,503,000fr. This amount has been reduced to 867,000,000fr. by the results of the conversion of the 4½ per Cent. Rentes.

Then follow details relative to the conversion, from which it results that the amount paid into the treasury on account of the conversion of the 4½ per Cent. Rentes is 157,631,289fr.

39,236,885fr. of 4½ per Cent. Rentes are still in circulation. Half of this amount has not been converted, because the holders are prevented from so doing by legal obstacles. The remainder cannot prevent the rise of the 3 per Cent. Rentes, the quotation of which now regulates our public credit.

M. Fould further says—"The principal aim of this financial operation has already been attained. The reclassification of the Rente appears complete, and the evidence of this is to be found in the statistical details of the operations which the departments, through the medium of the chief revenue collectors, are making in conjunction with the treasury. The conversion has had considerable influence upon all other credit securities, and has facilitated the execution of great public works."

The report then states that 675,160 *obligations trentennaires* have also been presented to the treasury, and the greater portion of them exchanged for 3 per cent. Rentes; 70,542 of these obligations only remain in circulation.

M. Fould's whole financial statement may be summed up as follows:—"The amount of the deficits previous to 1862 has been reduced by 157,000,000 francs. The budget for 1862 will not show a deficit. The year 1863 will commence with a reserve which is estimated at 80,000,000 francs which is destined to provide for unforeseen events."

M. Fould concludes by giving assurances that the budget for 1864 will contain no arrangements liable to cause any increase in taxation.

We learn from Berlin, that in yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Count Bismark Schönhausen stated that Count Bernstorff and Herrvon Holzbrink had tendered their resignation. He further announced his own definitive appointment as President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs: and also that Herrvon Itzenplitz has been charged with the provisional administration of the Ministry of Commerce. The committee of the Upper House on the budget will recommend that House, in to-day's sitting to authorise its President to make a communication to the Chamber of Deputies, requesting an inquiry whether upon further consideration the objection to the adoption

gers were standing round assisting and witnessing the operation, no one fell a victim to this mishap but the commander, Captain Western, who was struck in the chest with the chain, which broke, and he expired at about half-past 11 from the effects of the severe injuries which he had received. A piece of the chain (nearly half a link) was extracted from his back, having entered his chest, breaking the breastbone and seven ribs. When the purchase parted the screw came down with a terrific crash, and for a short time it was feared that some serious injury had been done to the stern-post; on sounding the well by order of Captain Western, who to the last thought of his vessel and passengers, it was found that nothing was to be apprehended. On being raised from the deck, Captain Western at once inquired if any one had been hurt, and being answered in the negative, exclaimed, 'Thank God, it is only me,' and then walked to his cabin, supported by two of the bystanders. On the 10th the remains of the captain were committed to the deep." A letter from a passenger, containing a long account of the accident, concludes thus:—"I know I am only expressing the feelings of all the passengers, in tendering our warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. Randle, our present commander, and his able officers, for their great exertions and untiring efforts during the past anxious and trying fortnight, and I hope that if ever it should be my misfortune to again round the Cape of Good Hope during the winter months, I may be in so good a ship, and under the care of such kind and able officers."

The 'Globe' of last evening says:—"The 'Guardian' and 'Record' seem to doubt the correctness of our announcement, that the Premier had in her Majesty's name offered the archbishopric of York to the Lord Bishop of London. There is, however, no doubt of the fact; and we believe the northern mail on Saturday night last conveyed to the bishop, in the far north of Scotland, Lord Palmerston's despatch. The bishop's decision has not, we learn, been yet received, or, at all events, announced."

SECRET POISONING.—The history of Catherine Wilson, who has just been convicted of murder by poisoning at the Central Criminal Court, reveals a long career of crime so secret and appalling, that it is almost impossible to think of it without a shudder. The judge who presided at her trial, Mr. Justice Byles, enumerated, in passing sentence, no fewer than five instances in which this Borgia had been fatally successful and one in which she had failed. Though several times suspected, and more than once actually arrested on a charge of secret poisoning, Catherine Wilson had successfully evaded the sword of justice. She has, however, been at length overtaken by the strong arm of the law. The particular crime for which she has now been condemned was committed no less than six years ago. And considering the long interval that has elapsed, and the great difficulty of obtaining definite proof in such cases, the evidence produced at the recent trial must be regarded as remarkably satisfactory and conclusive. It was of course purely circumstantial, but the circumstances proved were so decisive, that the conviction of guilt amounts to a moral certainty. About Christmas in the year 1855, the prisoner went to lodge with Mrs. Soames, a widow lady, residing with her two daughters in Alfred-street, Bedford-square. She occupied the first-floor unfurnished and a young man, named Dixon, afterwards one of her victims but who she said was her brother, came with her, and for a time occupied one of the rooms on that floor. Her first object in taking up her residence in the house was to establish herself in her landlady's confidence and secure her good opinion, and in this she appears to have succeeded. The eldest daughter, in giving her evidence, states, "The prisoner became on very intimate terms with my mother soon after she came, and my mother frequently went to her room." The prisoner, Mrs. Wilson, continued to live in the house on terms of growing intimacy with the family till the month of October. On Wednesday, the 15th of that month, Mrs. Soames went to see her brother, who resided at Holloway, with the view of obtaining some money from him, and he let her have £9 in gold. A legacy of £100 had been left her by her father a little while before, which she appears to have received from her brother by instalments, so that she had been in the habit of going to him from time to time for money. Her brother deposes that when with him on the afternoon of this day his sister was in her usual good health and spirits. On returning, she had tea with her daughters as usual. "While we were at tea," deposes the eldest daughter, "the prisoner came in and told my mother she wanted to speak to her, and she went up to her room." During the night Mrs. Soames was attacked with violent sickness and great pain in the chest. The pains and sickness appeared to increase rather than diminish, and during the whole of Thursday the poor woman was very ill. A medical man, Dr. Whidborne, was sent for, and he, taking the symptoms to indicate English cholera, administered the usual soothing draught to arrest the progress of the disorder and relieve the pain. The prisoner was constant in her attendance on the sick woman, and insisted on giving her the medicine. After taking it, however, the terrible pain in the chest and the sickness came on with greater violence than before. On his second visit the doctor, being surprised and puzzled at this unexpected result, prescribed a stronger opiate, in the hope of affording relief. Both too was administered by the prisoner, and with the same result of aggravated symptoms as before. Both daughters depose that during the day the prisoner several times gave their mother something to drink in a tumbler, while the younger adds that she expressly told her that it was a mixture of brandy and egg. The poor woman continued to get worse, and, after suffering dreadful tortures, died during the Friday night. Dr. Whidborne was so dissatisfied and suspicious that he refused a certificate as to the cause of death, and made a post-mortem examination, with the view of ascertaining whether poison had been administered. No traces of it were, however, discovered. Both he and Dr. Taylor agree, however, that the symptoms were not those of English cholera, and could only be accounted for on the supposition that some vegetable poison had been administered and rapidly absorbed into the system. What this poison really was, another part of Dr. Whidborne's evidence may serve to explain. He says:—"A person named Dixon lodged in Mrs. Soames's house, and he died there in June, four months before the death of the deceased. During his illness I had a conversation with the prisoner, and she told me that Dixon had been in the habit of taking colchicum for rheumatism, and I told her that it was a very dangerous medicine, and that it should not be administered except under medical supervision; and the prisoner replied that she knew this, and that she was well acquainted with it. An overdose of colchicum would produce all the symptoms that were exhibited by the deceased—namely, vomiting, purging, sickness, and pain in the chest and bowels. No such results could have followed the administration of the medicine that I prescribed." Dr. Taylor's evidence as to the influence of colchicum was to the same effect, and there can hardly be a doubt that the poor woman died from this poison. A number of decisive circumstances connect the prisoner with the administration of the poison. She not only gave the medicine, as we have seen, and another mixture with her own hands, but she kept the bottles containing the medicine carefully locked up in her own room, and not being asked by Miss Soames one of the lodgers, why she did so, explained that "it was particular stuff, and she must administer it herself, and give it to the deceased with her own hand." It comes out in evidence, moreover, that the prisoner, with a view probably to her own protection, circulated in confidence the report that the deceased had poisoned herself, that she was privy to the fact, but did not wish to reveal it for the sake of her family. It was proved, however, that the poor woman was perfectly cheerful in good health and spirits, with no motive whatever for committing such a desperate act, and had, in fact, made arrangements during her short illness on the expectation of her speedy recovery. If she died by poison, as the prisoner confidently asserted, there could be no doubt as to who had administered it. The only point remaining to be noticed is the motive for the murder, and this, as in every previous case of poisoning by the same hand, appears to have been money. The prisoner knew that Mrs. Soames had gone to her brother for money, and probably did not know how much she had actually received; but whatever it might be she evidently resolved to possess it, and, accordingly, no trace of the £9 in gold was found after Mrs. Soames's death. It appears uncertain whether she had not obtained other sums from the murdered woman. After her death she certainly obtained £10 from the daughters, on the faith of a document said to be in their mother's handwriting. But it is perfectly clear that this wretched woman had become so terribly familiar with the appalling crime of secret poisoning, that the certain prospect of even a comparatively small prize would be quite sufficient to incite her to another attempt.

INDIAN PRESS.

PRICES AND PAY.

(From the Mysore Recorder, October 22.)

It cannot have escaped the attention of any one that the prices of every thing in India since the Mutiny have very materially increased, and that the cost of living has been very much enhanced. Not in one station, or district, or province alone, but all over the country does this hold good. In Western India especially, however, is there the greatest anxiety felt upon the subject, and fears entertained of a repetition in the Deccan of the horrors that occurred in the North West in 1860-61. Rice and seeds of all descriptions have reached a price so high that the people have been compelled to seek assistance from Government, and the Earl of Elgin has considered it his duty to refuse to sanction the application of any of the unexpended money collected for the famine in the North West to the purposes of the Lancashire Relief Fund, for the express reason that there was an impending famine in the Deccan. In the conditions of the Nizam scarcity is also felt and the export of grain thence is prohibited. In Sind and in the Punjab; in the North West and in Bengal; in fact every where have prices risen, to the great discontent of the buyers, the joy of the sellers, and we are sorry to think very little to the profit of the ryot producers. In Western India the bunnahs have been accused of causing the scarcity. Forestalling and regrating on their part is alleged, and at one time discontent had risen to such a pitch in Poona as to assume a rather threatening appearance. We now hear that the scarcity has become a famine; that the people are starving; and that the local Government is about to interfere. Of course "circumstances alter cases," and no rule or course of policy is always applicable, but we should be sorry to see any attempt on the part of Government at interference with the legitimate course of trade in food. The doctrines of free trade is now so fully admitted that it is needless to waste time in defending its general application, but when we find that it is wished by some who are supposed to be able to form the most correct opinion upon the subject, to induce Government to depart from this universally admitted principle and to seek to remedy the evil complained of by legislative interference, we cannot refrain from expressing our dissent from such a course and our opinion that it would be most impolitic and injudicious. Things in course of time will find their level: and though sympathising very strongly with the sufferings of those whose means of existence are affected by the course of events, we look on the enhanced money cost of the necessaries of life as evidence rather of the increased prosperity of the country and consider it a ground for congratulation instead of alarm; and so far from anticipating any abatement, we venture to predict that the prices now deemed high will in the future be cited as cheap. It is an unfailing rule that wages govern prices; and as the wages of the working classes of India have nearly quadrupled within the last few years, it is but natural that prices should have also increased. In Western India the demand for labour in the construction of railways and other works has had the effect of raising the pay of coolies from two to six, seven, and even eight annas per day, and this fact alone would be sufficient to cause an increase in the cost, because leading to increase in the consumption of food. Other causes are also at work tending to the same result, and these combined with an unpropitious season, as the present is to some extent, have produced a state of affairs somewhat disagreeable and embarrassing, but merely temporarily so, which time will amend, and calling for no interference legislative or otherwise on the part of Government.

But though we are thus enabled to congratulate ourselves on the general prosperity, there are certain classes we admit who do not share in the improvement, but on the contrary are suffering from the very causes that tend to the general good. Pensioners and those in Government employ on fixed incomes feel most severely the difference between the cost of rice at eight or ten and thirty seers for a rupee.

These have a just right to look to Government for aid. Their condition is so helpless, and we know from facts within our own cognizance, so distressing, that we consider it our duty to draw attention to the subject, and impress upon the authorities the necessity and justice of a revision of the scale of pay and pensions, and placing both upon a more liberal footing. The present scale was calculated when prices were very considerably lower; when food was cheaper, when house rent was cheaper, when clothing was cheaper. To continue the same rates now is an injustice which can be defended on no grounds whatever, will be productive of no public benefit, and but will cause much misery to families whose heads have done or are doing good service to the state. Four or five years ago man could support a family on fifty or sixty rupees a month, but to do so now is a difficulty, and on a less amount an impossibility. The public service must be carried on, and it can only be effectively so when those employed in it are able and intelligent, and such servants cannot be obtained if the remuneration offered, is far less than would be received in other employment and is not sufficient to keep body and soul together. An increase of one third on the present rate of all pay and pensions below a hundred and fifty rupees is called for from the alteration in the value of money, and although such a demand may startle, and by some be deemed absurd, it is nevertheless founded on justice and could be acceded to with propriety.

ENGLISH PRESS.

HYDE PARK RYOTS.

(From the Globe, October 18.)

In one sense it may be a matter of congratulation that we have no subject to fight about nearer home than the relative merits of the Pope and Garibaldi, but nevertheless this controversy between the partisans of each bids fair to become a serious social nuisance unless prompt and vigorous steps are taken to abate it. We should have little objection to allow the Combatants to fight it out among themselves, but unfortunately they will not, and indeed cannot, do so without dragging innocent persons within the dangerous circle of the strife. But a few days since a man, evidently, as the result showed, of no strong sympathy on either side, was pressed to say whether he was for the Pope or Garibaldi. His answer was, that he did not expect to get a shilling out of either, and did not care for one above the other to the extent of that coin. This was, no doubt, a rather low and material view of the case, but it was sufficiently neutral to protect him from the dangers of partizanship on one side or the other. Nevertheless, he was brutally assailed by a pro-Papal champion. Many parts of the metropolis are turned nightly into scenes of disorder in consequence of this ridiculous antagonism, and we are threatened with a renewal of the battle of Hyde Park, on a grander and doubtless a more destructive scale, next Sunday. We have before stated that we can have no sympathy with any persons who endeavour to organise meetings in a place like the Park, which is intended for the peaceful recreation of all classes of the public. No matter how praiseworthy the object, no matter how just the cause, a public meeting is out of place in such a locality, and we hope that next Sunday will not be disgraced by the scenes of violence that have occurred on the last two days peculiarly sacred to peace and brotherly love. The authorities will, we are sure, take the best means in their power to stop any further *emeute*. The mound or Redan, the possession of which has been made the turning point of victory, has been removed, steps are taken to prevent the men of the Guards from again sharing in the disturbance, and nothing will be wanting in the way of efficient police arrangements; but there are other influences required to calm this absurd excitement and prevent riot and bloodshed. It has been said, we trust falsely, that Roman Catholic gentlemen and Roman Catholic clergy have been giving some encouragement of the humble and ignorant members of their own faith who have interrupted these manifestations of sympathy of Garibaldi and Italian unity. We ourselves, and indeed the public generally, will be very slow to believe any persons of educated and enlightenment, much less ministers of religion, can have any feeling but one of reprobation as regards these scenes. We would, however, with all respect, venture to suggest to the Catholic clergymen of London a means by which this impression can be promptly contradicted, and a valuable service rendered to the cause of peace of which they are ministers. These clergymen have very great influence with those portions of their flocks who take part in these disturbances, and we are sure that a few words of earnest admonition uttered next Sunday morning would have the effect of keeping Hyde Park free from disturbance. They are great supporters of order abroad and we have some right to expect that at home they will bring their usual influence to the aid of the law in stopping bloodshed. There is no means at hand of like efficacy for keeping the Garibaldians away. No doubt that party will be in the Park prepared for mischief, but if the Roman Catholic priests do not suffer their antagonists to meet them, there will be no conflict. It may be said that this would be in effect a triumph for the Garibaldians, which it is scarcely in Celtic flesh and blood to stand. On the other hand, it would really be a great triumph for the Irish, who, by keeping away would earn the public respect for their moderation and good sense, if they could not attend these gatherings. They cannot weigh one jot in determining the unity of Italy or the preservation of the temporal power of the Pope. They are conflicts got up for the sake of fighting, and are as discreditable to one side as father. We trust we may calculate on the influence we have ventured to invoke on behalf of order next Sunday. If our appeal be responded to by Cardinal Wiseman and his clergy we are persuaded that the metropolis will be saved another exhibition of gratuitous mischief, and that many hot honest heads will be whole on Sunday evening that otherwise may have to undergo treatment at St. George's Hospital.

PRUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Globe, Oct. 10.)

The Prussians have spent a whole year in fighting a constitutional question. Two Ministries have been destroyed in the process, and a third is now engaged in trying to do what the others failed to perform—deprive the Lower Chamber of a cardinal constitutional right. This last Ministry has brought matters to the very verge of a revolution. The King and his counsellors cannot reconcile their views of public policy with the rights of the Lower Chamber. They are in a position which presents only two courses—a constitutional deference to the Prussian House of Commons or *coup d'etat*.

The question at issue is easily stated, but not easily resolved. Shall the King or the Parliament fix the amount of supplies to be voted for the public service? In England we vote and appropriate the supplies. It is done by common consent. The Minister presents his budget; the House of Commons accepts, amends, or rejects it: does what it pleases with the estimates, and the Ministers must abide by the decision or advise the Crown to dissolve the Parliament. But the supplies are suspended until the new Parliament has given its assent to them. In Prussia the Crown has been fighting for the right of fixing the supplies. That is the real practical question at issue. The Lower Chamber has steadily and legally insisted on its right to modify the votes for the service of the year, and more especially its right to sanction or refuse sanction to extraordinary expenses. It was threatened by Herr von der Heydt with unconstitutional measures, meaning a *coup d'etat*. These measures were not taken, and Herr von der Heydt ceased to be Minister. He is succeeded by Count Bismark, a man less likely than his predecessor to counsel the Crown to govern within the limits of the constitution. Count Bismark began by withdrawing the budget for 1863, and the sense he affixed to that course was that it must be regarded as an "armistice." But his treatment of the budget of 1862 shows plainly that he is not disposed to make concessions. He has carried the rejected budget up to the House of Lords in the hope, sure to be gratified, that their seigneurships will send it down again to the Commons. The objectionable items struck out over and over again by the Commons will be restored, and the combat between the Minister and the Lower House will be resumed at the point which proved fatal to two Ministers. Count Bismark is like a child playing with fire, but he is an ingenious political speculator. To suit the occasion he has invented a new series of constitutional doctrines. Although the charter declares it illegal to present again any Bill rejected by either Commons, Lords, or King, he has carried this budget to the Lords, averring that to make a negative valid, all the branches of the Legislature must concur in it. This is simple nonsense. It absolutely destroys the power of the Commons over the budget, and places taxation and expenditure unreservedly in the hands of the King. "You may find it hard," said *Dr. Simson* on a late occasion, "to govern by the constitution, but you will find it impossible to govern without it." The resolution of the Prussian House of Commons, and their determination to act strictly within the limits of the law, are guarantees that Dr. Simson's words will prove prophetic. The whole sense of the country, out of the military hierarchy, the nobles, and the Court, is with the Commons. They were elected to fight this question. They were sent to establish beyond cavil the constitutional right of the Lower House to control the finances, to sanction taxes and vote supplies. In no other way can they influence the policy of the King. William I may have the soundest views of military policy and military organization, but the Lower House are not of that opinion, and so long as he is a constitutional King he must bow to their decision in financial matters, and cut his uniform according to the cloth supplied by the representatives of the people. There is only one way to avoid it, and that is the way indicated by Herr von Heydt—a *coup d'etat*, a phrase used by the flatterers of monarchs who substitute revolution for law. The suppression of a constitution by a king is as much a revolution as the suppression of a crown by a mob. If, however, the temper and determination of the Prussian people have been judged aright, the King and violent men of the Bismark stamp will think twice before they take a step so sure to involve consequences inimical to the welfare not only of Prussia, but Germany and Europe.

Business Announcements.

THE LONDON HOUSE.—WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS. Just Received by the Overland Mail.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
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Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.
Brass Circular Tent or Palauquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.
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A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
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Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
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Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8
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Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
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Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it, after taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only one that relieves the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

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DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, lightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shörland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 54,816. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 45,216. Lord Stuart de Decies of Camphell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

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Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

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THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th November, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings and Madapollams, 400 Pieces White Figured Muslin, Musical Boxes, 4 to 6 Tunes, 50 Boxes Eau de Cologne, Electro Plated Ware, Crockery &c., few good Clocks and Watches, sets of 6 and 10 Chunam Bowls, ½ and ¾ cut Tacks, few double Barrel Rifle Guns in case complete by Blissett, 25 Cases Quarts and 25 Pints Pere Pils Champagne, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CASE OF MILLINERY, consisting of various descriptions of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

A lot of Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Driving Reins, Double Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Gents' Switches, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c. &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Plated Ware, Cruet Frames, Tea Sets &c., Several Coils of Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Few good Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, 8 Pieces of Venetian Carriage Linings, Floor Oil Carpets.

St. Estephe Claret, Hoytema and Co.'s Hollands.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following goods:—

Double and Single Branched Wallahads, Bronze, and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, Candlesticks, Chamber Shades, Cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Pictures, Chests of Drawers, and Sundry Articles, &c.

36 Dozen Whiskey.
15 Boxes Brown Bar Soaps.
200 Rolls Wall Papers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

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On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c. when they will likewise submit to sale.

A small but well selected Invoice of

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,

Comprising Tea and Coffee Services of fine design, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Egg Stands, Pickle and Cruet Frames, Curry Dishes, Waiters, Butter Pots, Beer Mugs, Muffineers, Table Spoons and Forks, Dessert Spoos and Forks, Tea Spoons Sauce Ladles, Cheese Scoups, Butter and Fish Knives, Sugar Tongs, Nut Crackers, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of superior Hanging Argand Lamps consisting of 1 and 3 light Bronzed Plated Hanging Lamps, Reading ditto, Brass and Japan Lanterns, Plated Candlesticks with Shades complete, spare Drops Top and Bottom Shades, Chimnies and Wallahads, Galvanized Iron House Pails, Mall Axles, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 4 P.M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rajashree Gunnesh Venaeck, on account, and at the risk of Wittuldass Munguljee, a piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, on the extremity of Wittulwady Lane, near Kalbadevie Road, admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and tax under No. and assessed under No. 71. For further particulars apply to Rajashree Gunnesh Venaeck.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On an early day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises near the Secretariate, all the School and Household Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell. Full particulars will appear shortly, and Catalogues will be published.

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Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

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A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

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Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
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Sound Bombay bottled Ale Stopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

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BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next the 8th instant, at 1 P.M. at their Rooms:—

Three Buggies landed ex-*Grenville* and *Veritas*.

One imitation half cane and blue body, fixed on lancewood shafts lined with Crimson Morocco and cloth to match.

Two imitation cane bodied fitted on lancewood shafts, and lined with drab Morocco and cloth to match.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture &c., of Mr. WALTER ANDERSON, the same consists of Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, Chairs, Tables, Side Board, Presses, Chiffonier, Tea Trays, Screens, Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

The Property will be on view from Monday the 3rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 24th, TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.)

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th instant.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse, aged 6, height 14—2½ goes in single or double harness.

FOR SALE.

A Shigram Horse Colour dark brown with strong black feet five years Old steady quiet and healthy. Is in regular daily work, and never sick or sorry. Price Rupees 300 each. Will be sent any morning to BENNETT and Co., for inspection between 10 and 10½.

FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.

Just Landed.

A remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1500.

Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with imitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.

WINES, &c.

Best Port and Sherry, by Duckworth & Co., to effect quick sale at 18 Rs. per dozen.

Also best Brandy, at 18 Rs. per dozen. Sample Bottles to be had at Rs. 1½ cash.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest*.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1862.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. ANSELEY, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it cleans and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

			Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums...		5	0
	Ruled for Accounts...		5	0
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock			9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.			4	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock			9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.			3	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with look			8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above			3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accoun